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F. X. McMENAMY, S. J.
Dean Creighton College of Arts and Sciences.



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THE ESSENTIALS OF AN ARTS EDUCATION.

*F. X. McMENAMY, S. J.

A QUESTION of essentials, no matter of what, is always a hard one, and I fear that at present any attempt to lay down the essentials of an Arts Course will seem impertinent. Essentials? Why apparently there are none, at least in the rigid sense of that word. An essential thus viewed is a *sine qua non*; without it we cannot even conceive that of which it is an essential. Now that an Arts education can be conceived after eliminating any particular subject of study is a patent fact to one who has run through the catalogues of American Colleges and Universities. Learned and experienced men have given careful thought to the courses of study therein proposed to the Arts candidate, and the result expresses their conception of an Arts education. Fix on any study that you may, and you will find that, with the exception of English, many have conceived an Arts education without it. Of course this does not mean a complete divergence of conception, nor does it imply that there is no uniformity among the Colleges in their program of study. There is considerable uniformity, but this does not underscore any definite set of subjects as absolutely required. It rather deals with groups of studies from which the candidate must choose. The choosing, too, is regulated by laws that are fairly uniform and is not left to the caprice of the student. But in spite of the restrictions put upon him, he can in very many colleges omit any particular subject, except English, and win his degree withal. Therefore I say

*Dean, Creighton College of Arts and Sciences. This paper was read on November 9, 1911, at the meeting in Omaha of the College Section of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association.

it seems impertinent for one to attempt to define the essentials of an Arts Course, at least if he descends to the details of the subjects. I wish to descend to these details, and hope to escape the seeming impertinence on the plea that we are met here to promote friendly discussion and not to censure.

The purpose of an Arts education is to give breadth of culture. Here, I presume, all are agreed. But how vague the words are and indefinable when contrasted with those that express the purpose of a Medical, an Engineering, or any professional education. The purpose of these is well defined and their essentials even in the strict sense of the word are beyond discussion. It is just because of the vagueness of the end to be reached that there is so much room for debate about the essentials of an Arts Course. Perhaps I am only substituting one vague word for another when I say that comprehensiveness is the predominant idea involved in the words "broad culture." The man of broad culture has had his intellectual powers comprehensively developed, his intellectual interests are comprehensive, his knowledge is comprehensive. From an intellectual point of view he is an ideal man. There is a fullness, a completeness, a symmetry about his mental life that marks him off from the pure specialist who has never looked to right proportions in his training. Some of the philosophers of the middle ages who strove for this ideal, realized it in a far more perfect degree than is possible today with our limitless fields of knowledge. They sharpened their minds for all departments of human thought; their ambition was to master the world's learning, to co-ordinate it and to give it back to the world in huge volumes. For their age they were the truest A. B. men that ever lived. Today it is beyond human intelligence to grasp the ascertained facts in one well exploited field, and comprehensiveness today, if it is to be at all thorough, can extend to a few only of the subjects in each department.

These are commonly grouped under the following head-

ings: (1) Languages, Ancient and Modern; (2) Natural Sciences; (3) History, Political and Social Sciences; (4) Philosophy and Mathematics. Each group has a fair number of important subjects. Which should be considered essential for an Arts Education? Obviously those which are more general in character, whose influence is the most far-reaching, and whose usefulness and interest are the largest independently of any profession.

In the language group, English language and literature are beyond question essential. And as I stated before, these form the only subject that can claim an universal concensus of opinion. This concensus is enough to show that the learned world cannot conceive a man of culture who has not had a finished training in his vernacular. The lack of it, at least so far as language goes, in an otherwise learned man, impresses us as a painful incongruity.

The second language, I believe, is Latin. As a literature perhaps it cannot claim a right, but as a language it ranks next to English as a requirement in a man of broad culture. The fact that seventy-five per cent of our English vocabulary has been derived from it, alone seems sufficient to substantiate this claim. The man of broad education should have a scholarly understanding of his own tongue, and it is hard to see how there can be any scholarly grasp of English without a knowledge of Latin. Then, too, no language has been so far-reaching in its influence. Omitting English, three of the four remaining great modern tongues are Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish. Latin civilized these peoples and gave them their speech; for centuries it was their international language, and it is the medium which has carried their cultured thought down to the present day. Its influence does not end here. Law, Medicine, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Philology, every art and science, every profession has drawn its technical vocabulary largely from the Latin. Hence we can safely state that for the equipment of a comprehensive scholar no language is so im-

perative as Latin, for there is none that has quite the same power to interpret for its possessor the symbolism of the learned world. Perhaps Schopenhauer has exaggerated a bit in his presentation of this point, but his words are a scholar's estimate of the value of Latin for a man of culture. He says: "A man who does not understand Latin is like one who walks in a beautiful region in a fog; his horizon is very close to him. He sees only the nearest things clearly, and a few steps away the outlines of everything become indistinct and wholly lost. But the horizon of the Latin scholar extends far and wide through the centuries of history, the middle ages, and antiquity."

To Latin and English one foreign modern language should be added, preferably French or German. For this requirement I shall not delay to offer more than the extrinsic argument that nearly every college demands one and the polite world expects it in a man of general culture.

You are all familiar with the battle that has been fought for and against Greek as a prescribed study for the Bachelor's degree. Its antagonists have prevailed generally, and today few colleges have the hardihood to demand it. I do not intend to enter extensively into the discussion, as even a summary would carry this paper beyond due limits. However, I believe that Greek is essential, if the Baccalaureate degree is to be distinctive; is to stand as unmistakably for liberal scholarship as the other degrees stand for scholarship in their specified departments. Today it is hard to state just what an A. B. means, so different are the courses which can merit it. It can stand for very much and it can stand for very little from the point of view of liberal education. Yet liberal education it must mean if it is to be distinctive at all. Now since the days of the Renaissance, Liberal Education has meant primarily humanistic education, education in the Humanities, and here Greek is paramount. Did its value depend on its own literature and art alone, one might hesitate to require it, but the influence of its

art, literature and language on the whole field of polite letters and of art, from the Roman to the American, gives it an importance that cannot be overlooked without serious limitation in that very field of culture which is distinctive of the Arts scholar. Of course one can become acquainted with a country's art and literature although ignorant of its language; but does such acquaintance give scholarship? Does it merit a degree? Will a scientific school give a degree to the candidate who has gone through the popular literature of Physics? The analogy may not be perfect, but still I believe that the man who has read the Greek Masters in a translation is not better equipped to appreciate Grecian influence in the world of Art and Letters and terminology than the man who has read the popular literature of Physics is able to appreciate the meaning of Physics in the world of science.

Does then the value of Greek justify the hard labor which it entails on the part of the student? This depends upon the aim of the student. If his goal is a profession or business, we do not mean to give him an answer in this discussion, but if his goal is liberal culture, an emphatic Yes, I believe, is the true answer. And this justification does not lie so much in any superior training power which Greek possesses over other subjects, but rather in the omnipresence of Greek thought, Greek forms, Greek reference, in the liberal and scientific studies of all nations.

I know that on the practical side there is a very serious objection to this view; it is prohibitive. Greek is not and likely never will be a popular study in high schools, and hence a very slender proportion of high school graduates who go to college can offer Greek at their entrance. And on the other hand, to compel candidates who enter without Greek to make good their deficiency by carrying it as a major study for three years will seem an unreasonable narrowing of the College course, and a forcing of things. The only escape from the problem that I can offer is the one

implied in this whole paper. Do not hold up the A. B. as a goal for the many. No degree worth having should be a cheap thing, attainable in an arbitrary way, otherwise its meaning is cheap. I do not wish to be snobbish, nor do I wish to exclude the many from a college education, but if it be desirable that as many as possible should have degrees, that every school teacher should have one, that every professional man should have one, in addition to his technical degree, give them all degrees but let each be a symbol that definitely tells the world just what kind of an education its possessor has had.

So much for the Languages. In connection with them there should be some historical studies. These if not taken in a formal course, could be introduced by way of historical essays and constitute the written English work of a year.

In the scientific groups, physics and general chemistry should be required. They are the broadest in their influence and a fair knowledge of them must be considered part of a liberal education as we conceive it today.

In regard to Mathematics, I would not put down any subject as essential provided the candidate has seen elementary Mathematics as far as Trigonometry.

Philosophy is the last essential. Its claim to a place is exceptionally strong. Besides the discipline of its severe reasoning, its content brings the student face to face with the profoundest and most interesting problems that have ever exercised the mind of man, acquaints him with systems and theories which have been world-wide in their influence on human thought and conduct, teaches him to discriminate between pure speculation and ascertained facts in questions of momentous interest to the individual and to our race, and thus gives a finish and a final broadness to liberal education which no other study can secure quite as well. Under Philosophy I include the following subjects: Logic, formal and material, General Metaphysics, Rational Psychology, Natural Theology, and Ethics.

In regard to the distribution of these subjects through the four years, the following schedule is suggested on the basis of twenty class hours a week: Freshman: English and History five hours, Latin five hours, Greek five hours, Chemistry five hours; Sophomore: English and History five hours, Latin five hours, Greek five hours, Physics five hours; Junior: Philosophy five hours, Modern Languages five hours, ten hours to electives; Senior: Philosophy five hours, Modern Languages five hours, ten hours to electives.

Not much room is allowed here for electives but then it would be difficult to make more and secure reasonable continuity in the essential subjects.

I am perfectly aware that judged by current thought, this program of essentials is illiberal, that my view is narrow. Yes, it is illiberal, and my view is narrow if the A. B. degree is to continue to have a varying meaning, if for one candidate it is to be the symbol of four years devoted almost exclusively to the best of Humanistic studies and for another it is to stand for a greater or less amount of general education which he has elected to take while working for his professional degree.

For some years back there has been a demand for the A. B. degree. It pays a professional man to have one in addition to his technical degree. But the old road is forbidding to many so a short cut has been devised by which he can get in two years of professional work while pursuing his college studies. Of course this necessitates a liberal allowance of time for electives. The plan is a good one in as far as it raises the standard of professional schools and turns out graduates who are something more educationally than mere specialists; but does it qualify for a Baccalaureate degree? We must remember that not only is the time for College studies curtailed, but the student's interest is diverted from them to other studies of more concern to him. He has a limited amount of enthusiasm and intensity, and can there be any question in which field these will be cen-

tered? He must make good in his professional studies, for they are equipping him for his life work—they will mean bread and butter for him later on; but the other studies? Well, if he can't choose them from "snap" courses, he will have to get them in some way to meet his examinations. Thus will it not easily come about that the A. B. course will be a side issue for him and receive a side-issue's share of work and interest? Secondly, we must remember that a College course is not mere attendance at so many class-periods per week. It means above all a great deal of study and reading and writing outside of class. Time and enthusiasm are demanded for these, and will the student have them if he is applying his mind intensively to another line of study? Of course this division of interest can be obviated by restricting the candidate to liberal studies during the first two years. But then in all honesty we cannot make out our A. B. to signify more than this.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR A SURGEON.

*HUGO W. WIGHTMAN, M. D.

IN the great commercial organizations of today merit and fitness are the accepted qualifications for leaders. Men who have demonstrated a peculiar ability in certain lines are chosen to lead. The problems of medical education are great and interesting ones, and although still incompletely solved we must congratulate ourselves upon the advances made within the last ten years. Some of the hinderances to the progress of medical education, especially in former years, were due to the fact that certain chairs in medical colleges were held by men for their value as a means of advertisement in their practice, and as practice increased they were compelled to give less and less time to college instruction, until finally the only benefit the student received from them was the lustre of their names. It was often the case, too, that chairs were held by men who had not attained that high standard of excellence so essential to those who are to be leaders of men, and who, by virtue of their positions, were shaping the destinies of future professional standards. The man who has acquired knowledge by years of laborious study and experience, who has the energy to keep up with all modern advances, and possesses the ability to impart knowledge to others, is the man fitted for the occupancy of the highest positions in the medical schools.

The fundamentals of the art and science of surgery are anatomy, pathology and histology, and without these, progress in surgery is impossible. It is for those who hold the

*Professor of General and Laboratory Anatomy, and Surgical Pathology, Creighton College of Medicine.

important positions as teachers in our great medical schools to insist upon a foundation of scientific and practical training being given to our students if they are to become successful practitioners of the future. The growing tendency of the non-practicing medical teachers to regard their particular subject as one of the most essential for the medical student must be restrained.

The early period of medical study must be well balanced and consistent with each subject's importance if the student is to have the necessary time to devote to those strictly major medical subjects which will fit him for a practical and at the same time scientific physician and surgeon. One regrets to find that in many of our medical schools the teaching of anatomy is gradually getting more and more into the hands of professors who are anatomists, but not surgeons, and whose tendencies are to lay stress upon transcendental details rather than surgical relations. This specialization of teachers for anatomy only, is perhaps, due to the commercialism existing among so many young men who cannot realize that anatomy is a subject of such prime importance to a progressive surgeon. To be serviceable and an accomplished teacher of anatomy requires years of hard study and work, coupled with a clinical and surgical experience. All our great surgeons and teachers of surgery are also competent anatomists, and a vast number are actively engaged in teaching this subject or have previously taught it. The teacher of surgery must possess the fundamental qualifications of an intimate knowledge of anatomy and pathology. He must be a tireless worker, a man with a broad general medical education, an extensive clinical observation as well as operative experience. With these qualifications a teacher sees clearly the important facts of a case, and knows how to present them to the medical student distinctly and impressively.

The teacher of surgery must be more than a mere operator. The progressive surgeon must be a man of good health, tireless energy, temperate habits and rigid honesty,

with a courage based upon an accumulated knowledge which can be drawn upon in emergencies and difficulties. He must possess a power of decision based upon care and observation, in placing at their true value the results of the research of others, promptly seizing and applying discoveries of merit, but never going to the extent of dangerous radicalism. He must be able to make correct deductions from histories of patients to conclusively advise the indicated treatment and prognose the probable results. He must constantly aim to achieve distinction and fame, acknowledge the qualities of thoroughness and patience, be rapid and correct in thought, and have in him the true fire of genius. He must be an accurate diagnostician and use careful judgment in deciding as to the advisability of operating and as to what particular method should be pursued; he must, moreover, be prepared to meet the many emergencies which inevitably arise during an operation and which demand prompt and decisive action, oftentimes modifying the opinion formed beforehand.

He should spend at least one month every year seeing other surgeons work, and not less than two hours each day with journals and books. Not having time for such devotions is a remark often heard from operators, and it is simply expressing their lack of progressiveness. Our greatest and busiest surgeons will never tell you that they have no time for observation, reading and teaching. It is to this work and interest through many years that their success is due. Many of our operators are busy the greater part of the day, but upon investigating how their time is occupied, one finds that it is spent for the most part in doing only minor surgical work which should be turned over to an assistant, thus helping to educate him and to encourage him to advancement. This courtesy and interest a surgeon owes to his assistant, who perhaps for years has served faithfully. It is the duty of every leader in medicine to develop at least one who can eventually take the place of his master.

Descriptive and practical anatomy is the groundwork, living anatomy is what we find in the living body, and a clear knowledge of pathological anatomy enables one to correctly interpret abnormal tissue changes and thus to intelligently express the probable prognosis.

A modern surgeon each day must call to his aid a knowledge of anatomy and pathology, the only foundation upon which a surgical education can be built. What manner of man is he who is so lost to conscience that he would dare attempt to remove a goiter or mass of lymphatic glands from the neck, a gall stone from the common duct, or a carcinomatous uterus from the pelvis without an accurate knowledge of anatomic relations? Many of the best surgeons and teachers of surgeons have previously taught anatomy. It is of much importance to have the instructor familiar with descriptive, living and morbid anatomy.

The surgeon of today must acknowledge due conservatism, and contra indications and limitations of operations. Conservative surgery justifies the hope that anatomical and functional regeneration may take place. He must pride himself on being conservative with the knife, yet acknowledge the valuable discoveries made by a daring knife. A conservative surgeon when in doubt as to the technique or outcome of a special operation will first acquaint himself with the anatomic relations by a study and application of the method in the cadaver, or on lower animal, and thus reduce the risk to human life and conserve the interest of his patient. Days of discouragement must come to every surgeon, but it is through his unsuccessful efforts that he may learn to temper his ambition by the judgment that comes from experience. He must be ready to recognize his own deficiencies and possess the courage and determination to overcome and correct these deficiencies. We often hear of the so-called brilliant operator who, to the astonishment of an audience, removes a carcinoma of the mammary gland in ten and one-half minutes. Every surgeon of experience knows that malignant growths

require a most painstaking dissection of the neighboring tissues, that the removal should be as near complete as careful and extensive dissection can accomplish. The element of time in an operation for the removal of malignant tissues is scarcely to be considered. The conscientious surgeon considers the thoroughness of the operation, not his brilliant speed; speedy, incomplete operations are pitiful for the cause of surgery and the interests of the patient are not conserved. The possession of mere brilliant operative ability, unless combined with other qualifications of a surgeon may make a dangerous rather than a useful surgeon.

Clinical experience alone will not make a competent surgeon unless he takes the time to thoroughly investigate each case as to the cause and pathological conditions involved, applies recognized methods of treatment and follows the results of his treatment. Too often we find that the so-called surgeon has an extensive practice and he does not take the time required for the proper care and study of cases. However, he gets along mechanically through much operative work, but of what use is such a man to progress, and to the ultimate results of his case? Of what use is he as a teacher of medical students, to the development of proficiency in himself or his assistants? He should let his assistants do the minor and routine work, while he devotes himself to the real progress of surgery.

The best teachers always and invariably practice on a basis of thorough knowledge of contemporaneous achievements in surgery and do not shun discussions of dubious points in professional gatherings. Mutual discussions and discoveries are very important elements in the advancement of surgery. The modern surgeon immediately reports both successful and unsuccessful operations along new lines calling for the comments and criticisms of other surgeons.

SUCCESS.

*T. J. MAHONEY, A. M., LL. B.

THE commencement season is generally presumed to be one peculiarly devoted to the giving of advice. The press, an irreverent cynic, delights in picturing the young graduate as over-flowing with wisdom drawn from the great storehouse of his boundless inexperience. The college faculty has not quite exhausted its resources, but, having poured forth its own lectures for a term of years, is reluctant to part with its students without a final shot, fired as it were from ambush. So it selects some one whose hair has turned gray, and bids him, from his great experience, to supply whatever may be wanting in the accumulations of four years of diligent study. The undertaking is so stupendous that the gray head is flattered into accepting, instead of being terrified into declining. He remembers the adage, "*Experientia docet.*" He has had some experience; and he thinks he can teach. Let me tell you in confidence that there never was a more misleading proverb, even in the folk-lore of the illiterate, than this same "*Experientia docet.*" Experience teaches a little something of course; but to make each person's experience his only tutor would be to start him at the beginning of civilization and let him repeat every blunder possible to be brought within the compass of a single life.

Who has passed the meridian of life and has not said that if permitted to live his term again his would be a very

*Dean Emeritus, Creighton College of Law, and Lecturer on International Law and the Law of Public Officers. This address was delivered at the Commencement of the Creighton College of Arts and Sciences held at the Orpheum Theater, Omaha, Neb., June 15, 1911.

different, a much wiser career? It would be different, to be sure, but whether wiser is uncertain. With his attention centered upon his former mistakes, he would walk out of the path wherein he had previously stumbled, and perhaps go to the bottom of an abyss of whose existence he was entirely unaware.

History and science give us the experiences of mankind from the dawn of civilization. If we are incapable of profiting by them, there is little hope of acquiring great wisdom from the narrow experience of our own lives. Libraries and art galleries give us the best of the philosophy and the emotions of our predecessors. If they are not sufficient inspiration, we have little to expect from our own meditations or imagination. Yet the philosophy and the art of the past are too immense, too varied, and too conflicting to be so mastered in a lifetime as to afford a precedent and a guide at every stage of our journey.

What, then, may we do? If we cannot always rely on our own experience, if we cannot hope to acquire such a knowledge of the experience of the world as to prevent blunders, is there no safe and sane guide who will take us by the hand and lead us through the labyrinth of life's vicissitudes to the goal of certain success? Much depends upon what we call success. Is it wealth? Is it power? Is it fame? Is it contentment? These things are not to be despised. Yet none of them is the perfect orthography of success. Since man was first condemned to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow he has struggled, fought and died for wealth; and will continue to struggle for it so long as he has physical or intellectual needs. The struggle is not always ignoble. So far as it merely meets necessities it is inevitable. Beyond that it may still be praiseworthy. Even great fortunes have sometimes resulted from energies that have conferred greater benefits. But in such a case the general benefaction rather than the private fortune is the success, even though unintended by its promoter.

The desire to rule is as ancient as the desire for wealth. Yet it is not everyone who has grasped a scepter that we are willing to call successful. We may admire the genius of a Napoleon, but we love the memory of a Washington or a Lincoln. To the one, power was both the means and the end; to the other it was only an instrument for the amelioration of the condition of mankind. In the mere achievement of power, Napoleon stands out as the world's peerless exemplar. In its use, he is not to be mentioned on the same day with Washington or Lincoln. So, if your aspirations to success lead you after power, let it be power to do good rather than merely power to govern.

Is fame success? Again it depends. It is no doubt gratifying to see one's name on the front page of the morning paper; yet some have sued for damages on account of such a distinction. Fame differs from wealth and power in that it is seldom attained by those who seek it directly. It is merely a secondary recompense of the achievement of some other end. According as that achievement benefits or injures will fame be good or ill.

Ah! But if success is not wealth, nor power, nor fame, it must be contentment. Sages have burnt incense before the altar of contentment, and poets have sung anthems in its praise. What is it? Is it a good thing per se? A well-fed ox chewing his cud in a warm stable is the emblem of contentment. He has no regrets for the past, and no apprehensions of the future. He is supremely satisfied. Such contentment is befitting the ox. It would be a curse to humanity. The man who is entirely satisfied with his achievements has achieved nothing. I will not say that the world's workers are the dissatisfied, but they are the unsatisfied. Contentment is not success. A measure of contentment is a secondary reward of success, but disappointment, even disaster, is ten-fold more productive of success.

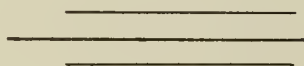
Success is not wealth, nor power, nor fame, nor contentment. If I were to try to write in one word a synonym for

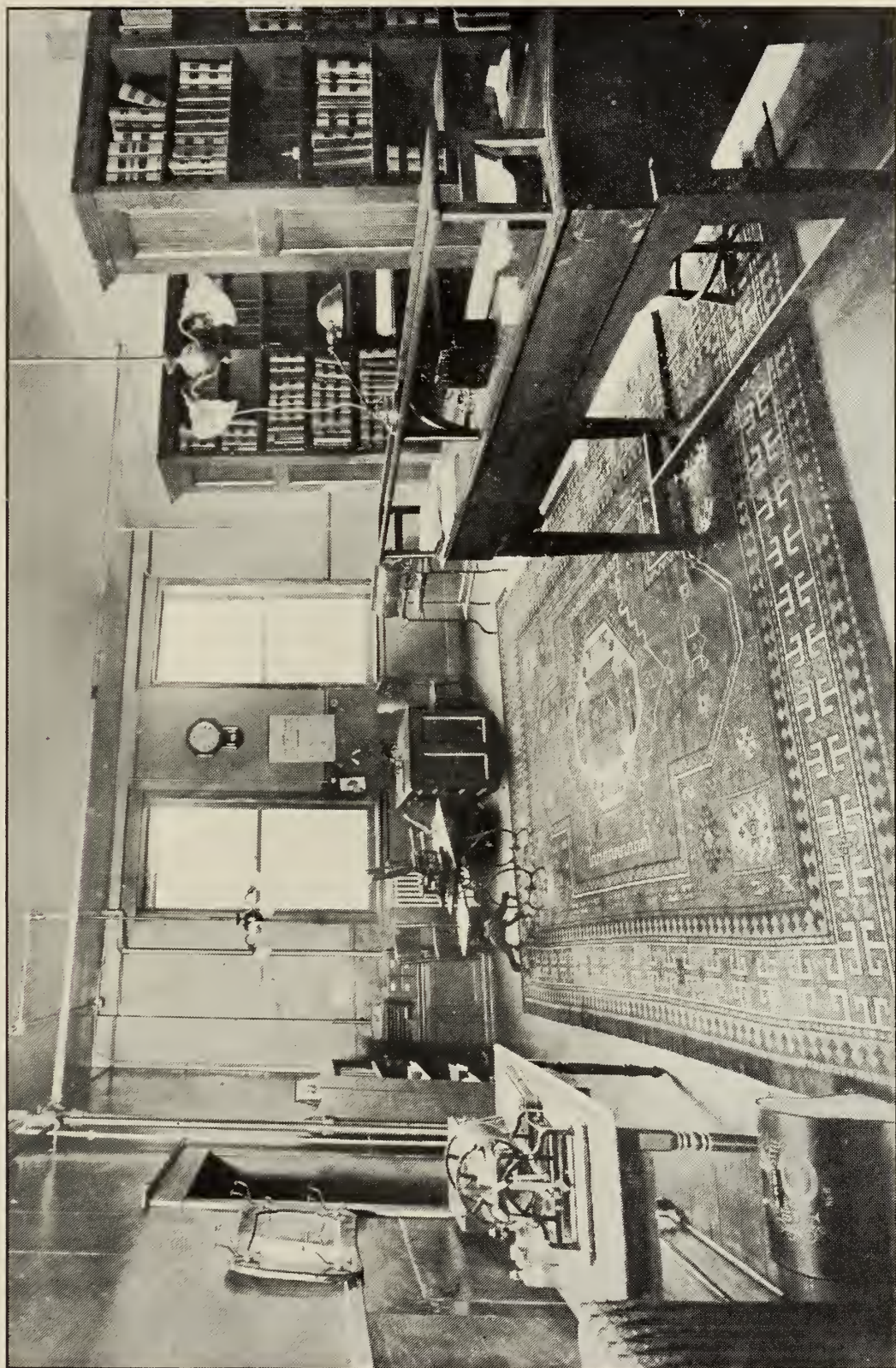
success, it would be "effort." Industry, like virtue, is often its own reward. 'Tis not in the victory that the soldier rejoices so much as the battle that gave the victory. Wealth does not give its successful pursuer half the satisfaction that the chase gave. Power is a disappointment, save as it may be seen to work good to others than its possessor. Fame and contentment are shadows that merely dog the footsteps of well directed energy. Striving is success. Work is success. Effort is success.

You may say: "This is all very well; but how are we to strive? How are we to work? Are there no rules of the game?" Yes; there are rules, and they are very short and very simple; but they are not worth a fig unless they go behind and beyond the game. The old copy-book whereon we learned to write admonished us that "Honesty is the best policy." This is not true. The moment that honesty becomes a policy it ceases to be honesty. A course of conduct that has no other motive than profit through a reputation for integrity is not honest. A thousand situations will be presented in the life of any active, busy man in which he has no accounting to render to any mortal man but himself. A thousand times will he have an opportunity to be dishonest without impairing his reputation. True, he may realize that yielding to such temptations will ultimately lead him to a course of conduct less discreet, and prejudicial to his good name. But such a motive is wholly inadequate. It may bring the approbation of his neighbors, but it will not bring a clear conscience. It may give the shadow of success, but it will not give the substance. Apparent integrity merely as a means to success is fraud, deceiving none so much as him who practices it. Genuine integrity, as an end in itself, is more than a rule of the game. It is not a means of achievement; it is achievement.

I have said that the rules of the game are few and simple. They may be expressed in two words: Diligence, Conscience. No mere motive of expediency will be sufficient to

guide you in the path of rectitude; and no merely negative conscience, forbidding what is evil without prompting what is good, will ever lead to any accomplishment. Make a personal application of Cardinal Woolsey's admonition to Cromwell: "Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy God's, thy country's and truth's." Heed the advice of Polonius to Laertes, "This above all; to thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man." These are the rules of the game. A strict adherence to them is success, no matter what other mistakes are made. A departure from them is failure, no matter how loudly the world may acclaim the fruits of such departure.





Librarian's Office, Creighton College of Law.

A NEW ENGLAND RAMBLE.

*PAUL L. MARTIN, A. M., LL. B.

GIVEN fair weather, congenial companion, mood reminiscent and a stroll through historic New England is a treat. Mark Twain has made bold to speak unfeelingly about the blissful uncertainty of New England weather, hence I may well put fair weather first, for he who is so unfortunate as to attempt an expedition in a Boston drizzle must be made of stern stuff to keep his self-composure, to say nothing of deriving either pleasure or benefit from his experience. However facetious Mark may have been on other occasions, he was doubtless thoroughly in earnest when he attempted to give polite expression to his sentiments about the escapades of the evil genius who presides over the weather destinies of Pilgrim-land. But if this genius suffer a qualm of conscience, and vouchsafe you a fair day, you may well see to it that the other two ingredients of your treat are promptly provided, for few spots are more charming to the American, on history bent, than the vicinity of Boston.

It is said that the streets in the older portion of the city follow the cow-paths of early days; if this be true, the stranger would have had infinitely more affection for the bovine tribe if their meanderings had been less eccentric, for do what he will, he cannot master the mystic maze; were it not for the kind-hearted policemen he would inevitably, wear himself out in the unavailing task of trying to determine his latitude and longitude. If, however, he be a good

*A. B., Creighton, 1900; A. M., 1905; LL. B., Harvard University, 1905. Dean Creighton College of Law, Professor of Contracts and Conflicts.

pedestrian and blessed with an even temper, he may eventually reach the more important places of interest, such as Fanueil Hall, the cradle of our liberties, as it is called, the Old State House, the Old South Meeting House, the Old North Church, the Old Granary Burying Ground, Copps' Hill Cemetery, the famous Boston Common and the restful Public Gardens, the wonderful Public Library on Copley Square, Bunker Hill with its massive monument, and Charlestown, seat of the United States Navy Yard. But while he will enjoy these sights and perhaps experience a certain thrill of pride as he recounts the wonderful achievements which were staged here, still, if his mood be thoroughly reminiscent, he will welcome relief from the busy grind of the city which forces itself upon his attention at every step, and he will hie himself to the "unspoiled" country, galloping, perhaps in spirit behind Paul Revere on his midnight ride to Lexington and Concord.

Once arrived at Lexington he will doubtless proceed immediately to the famed Common where an irregularly shaped boulder, bearing the date April 19, 1775, marks the line of the Minute Men who were drawn up to dispute the Redcoats' advance. Beneath the rude outline of a musket and powder horn is the legend: "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they mean to have a war let it begin here. Captain Parker." Nearby is a monument erected to the memory of the revolutionary heroes, and bearing an inscription which breathes in every line gratitude to God for the success with which He blessed the American arms. Just across the street is the Harrington House, on the door-step of which one of the Minute Men expired in his wife's arms, one of the first sacrifices on the altar of our liberties. Not far away is the house in which Hancock and Adams slept on that eventful night when Paul Revere made his famous ride, of which Longfellow has so stirringly written:

“A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet;
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.”

Riding on through Lexington, along a winding road hedged in on either side by straggling stone fences, Paul Revere came to Concord, a quaint, drowsy village which might well have taken the name of its graveyard, “Sleepy Hollow,” where was long ago deposited all that was mortal of Hawthorne, Thoreau, Louise Alcott and Emerson, by a strange coincidence all buried close together on a hill-top overlooking the other graves of the cemetery—fit reminder of the eminence to which, as writers, they attained. Some distance away is the old North Bridge, on opposite sides of which the Americans and English stood in one of the early encounters; two of the Britishers who fell that day were buried by the roadside and a simple slab of stone marks their last resting place. A monument shows where they and their comrades received the Revolutionists’ fire, and across the bridge is the renowned Minute Man statue, upon whose stone pedestal is engraved these lines:

“By the rude bridge that spanned the flood
Their flag to freedom’s breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world.”

Within five minutes’ walk is the Old Manse, a roomy, comfortable, somewhat dilapidated looking structure which Hawthorne has immortalized in his “Mosses from an Old Manse.”

The homes of Hawthorne, Alcott and Emerson are close together, the latter being a large square house painted white and set well back from the road behind an old-fashioned white fence pierced by two gates, the one leading to the

barnyard, and the other to the front door. Hawthorne's home, better known as the Wayside Inn, is alongside of the Alcott Home; both of these houses are now vacant, though the latter is being papered and put in order for visitors. It was my good fortune to go through this interesting old place with its low ceilings, plain slab floors, quaint fire places, and rudely fashioned writing desks and book cases which had been made of white pine and built into the walls. The house shows unmistakable signs of having been built in sections, and the plan is anything but modern. Louise's artist sister decorated the parlor mantel-piece and the window casings in her own and Louise's room with free-hand drawings of birds and gladiators and charioteers and flowers, and when the old wall paper was torn off a well formed head was found clearly outlined on the plaster of Mr. Alcott's study. Louise wrote much of her *Little Men and Women* at an improvised desk or shelf in her room and and when seated at a bench built beneath a huge elm tree near the front door.

Hawthorne is reputed to have written his *Scarlet Letter* in the so-called Tower Study, a sort of cupola which he added to the Wayside Inn, thus carrying his workshop well above the street, though not giving him much more of an outlook than he would have had from the first floor, because a large hill rising abruptly at the back of his place shuts off all view to the rear. When one sees the heavily shaded yard, the trees vieing with the house for vantage place, the absence of outlook save to the front, and reflects that the winding road to the Inn runs past an ancient burial ground in which the graves are crowded with a seeming contempt for order, and when one feels the oppressive stillness which overhangs the whole vicinity, he can easily understand why a man of Hawthorne's temperament found fitting lodgement here; and it requires no stretch of the imagination to realize that this is the fit abode of all that is grewsome and weird and ghastly and uncanny.

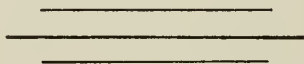
In a deep ravine heavily hung with shade is the famed

Hillside School of Philosophy and Literature—the resort of Hawthorne, Alcott, Emerson, Thoreau and their worthy contemporaries who here discussed things of the mind and whiled away many a pleasant hour at congenial occupation. Formerly this building, which is made of rough, unpainted boards and is now badly weather-stained, was located on the side of a hill at the rear of the Alcott home, but it has been moved to the present more secluded spot in the same yard.

If the wanderer has now feasted to his heart's content on things historical and literary he may well end his pilgrimage by a visit to Mount Auburn Cemetery and the homes of Lowell and Longfellow in Cambridge. Mount Auburn is a veritable city of illustrious dead and is kept in a condition which befits its distinction. High upon a hill is a simple block of stone bearing the single word "Longfellow," and nearby is another inscribed "Motley." At the foot of the hill is an insignificant slab of slate marking the grave of James Russell Lowell, whose commodious home, set far back from the street and hidden by a dense growth of trees and shrubbery, is scarcely a ten minutes' walk away. Rufus Choate, the famous Boston lawyer, Nathaniel Bowditch, the navigator, Charlotte Cushman, the actress, Louis Agassiz, the geologist, Edwin Booth, the actor,, and a goodly number of other distinguished dead who are buried here claim the visitor's attention. Perhaps the most unique piece in the immense collection of stones is a gigantic sphinx carved in honor of the men who fell in our Civil War.

Longfellow's home, still occupied by his daughter Alice, was one of the early Tory mansions, and for a time served as Washington's headquarters. It is a large square house painted yellow, trimmed in white, and like most of the old places is set far back from the street amid a wealth of foliage, flowers and trees which give it a decidedly home-like appearance. The casual visitor rummaging about among these historic scenes cannot but observe that the famous

men and women who here found fit setting for their activities seem to have had an eye for the beautiful in nature, a deep love for inviting home surroundings, and an ample leisure, which made literary work not only possible but in the highest degree delightful. Doubtless they had their own peculiar distractions, difficulties and trials, but so far as their home surroundings are concerned, it would seem that little more could have been desired, and the Rambler will find it refreshing to get out of his busy, work-a-day world, even for a little while, to visit these places which have played so large a part in our national development, political as well as literary.



EDITORIAL

RESPONSIBILITY

In the hurly-burly rush of college tasks and distractions the average student is apt to forget the important part he should play in what, for lack of a better term, we may call the college line-up. In foot-ball, for instance, it is elementary that each man must "play his position" if the ball is to be pushed across the enemy's goal; without team work success is out of the question, and team-work means that every man must bear his share in executing each movement. Let any one man shirk and he invites defeat for the whole team. So with each student in the University, team-work is of prime importance and the sluggard gives hostage to failure, not only for himself, but for his fellows as well.

A university ought to be a sort of cooperative commonwealth where every man would do his utmost for the commonweal. The Faculty may be relied upon to make its full contribution toward the general welfare, but, after all, the professors are so hopelessly outnumbered by the students, that the impression upon strangers made by the institution as a whole must be determined largely, if not principally, by the students.

This is particularly true in a distinctly practical age like our own, when men insist upon determining the value of training by its results. In foot-ball, for instance, no institution could hope to achieve success merely because it retained a competent coach, and no coach, whatever his experience or ability, could reasonably hope for victory on the gridiron without the loyal cooperation of every man in the squad. So too with educational institutions as a whole, a strong faculty, and ample equipment are essential, but

they are not sufficient—the students constitute the other all-important factor for success. Hence the student who does not enter enthusiastically into the particular tasks which fall to his lot in the University is a traitor to his trust, and does an injury, not only to himself, but to his institution and his classmates. He is not sustaining his share of the common burden, he is recreant to his opportunities, weakens the line, and casts an unfair burden upon his associates. He deserves both contempt and pity—contempt for his meanness, pity for his folly. For after all, every student is directly interested in the reputation of his institution and is bound to lose or gain as that reputation is injured or improved. If his university stands high in the estimation of discriminating people, then graduation with its degree is an Open Sesame to opportunity, for the graduate is given the benefit of the school's standing; but if, because of the students' slovenly habits of study, their lack of ambition, initiative and energy the school's reputation is bad, then even the diligent graduate will suffer when the source of his degree is learned, and he will be unfairly handicapped at the outset in the race for success. It should therefore be the determination of every Creighton man to co-operate, as far as possible, in whatever makes for the upbuilding of the University and to make sure, that so far as he is concerned, he has made the fullest contribution to the success of that co-operative commonwealth in which we are all vitally interested.

OPPORTUNITY

Followers of the Blue and White were frequently chagrined, during the recent foot-ball season, to notice the marked difference between the work of the team in the first and second halves; at the kick-off they were on the alert, eager for the fray and during the first half played a splendid game, even against admittedly stronger teams. But when the whistle blew for the second half, it all too often sounded like a death knell for Creighton hopes; the team seemed unable to stop the

fierce onslaughts of their opponents, and scoring was generally left to the other side.

There is just one adequate reason for this unfortunate situation, and that is the team's lack of proper condition due to insufficient training facilities.

Man for man they compared favorably with their opponents, but one needs little knowledge of mathematics to deduce the conclusion that strength, skill and courage plus proper training amounts to more than mere strength, skill and courage. With nearly a thousand men to choose from, there is no reason why Creighton should not have a team which would compare favorably with any in the Missouri valley, and there is no doubt that if strong teams are brought to Omaha the people of the city will turn out in large numbers provided they are assured of first-class games. While the expense of bringing these teams here will be considerable the interest aroused will be greater, and the gate receipts will justify the step.

Omaha has little of the complexion of a 'varsity town, due in part to the fact that Creighton has blossomed out into a real university only during the last few years, but now that it has really attained the rank of a big institution, there is no reason why Omaha should not be made to realize what a prize it possesses. Nor will the city be slow to respond once it is assured athletic events of 'varsity character; the sport-loving element here is large and will quickly accord real merit the recognition it deserves.

Once the city awakens to Creighton's real significance the benefit will be mutual, for our citizens will profit more by the opportunities at their door, and the university will enjoy a wider influence. Its problems and needs will appeal more strongly to public-spirited citizens hereabouts and they will be glad to lend a helping hand. Its students and alumni, proud of its growth will joyfully cooperate, and we shall witness here the spectacle which challenges attention of the newcomer in the university towns of the east, buildings, art

treasures, equipment, monuments, fences, fountains, libraries donated by graduates individually and in classes, as a token of their esteem and more particularly as an indication of their willingness to advance the cause of education by contributing to the financial strength of Alma Mater. Unfortunately few of Creighton's graduates have been out of the university long enough to amass fortunes which would warrant any very substantial contributions to her financial welfare, but the time may not be far distant when by joining together in classes, they may be able to do something worth while.

It is occasionally suggested that its endowment makes further gifts unnecessary, but anyone familiar with the big institutions of the east would scoff at the idea that Creighton's endowment is adequate for the immense work she can do if but given a chance. For instance, Columbia University, in New York City, is one of our most richly endowed educational institutions, and yet each year brings to it millions of dollars from grateful graduates and appreciative friends. Speaking at the last commencement, President Butler said:

“I am very glad to say to you that our financial resources have been increased during the year in a fashion and to an extent absolutely beyond all precedent. The treasurer has this morning placed in my hands the figures of the increase in our funds to be used for educational purposes. Since the first day of July last, and, of course, there are some twenty-two or twenty-three days left in this month—the capital of our special funds—meaning thereby funds invested and the income applied to instruction, research, salaries, equipment, or whatever the purpose of the donor may be—has been increased by the vast sum of \$1,905,853.01. The gifts in money which have been expended for land, improvements and equipment, are \$172,000. The gifts in money for all other purposes are \$57,782.05. Thus the total

received by the treasurer in cash since the first day of July last is \$2,135,635.06. In addition to that, there have been gifts announced by donors but not yet paid to the treasurer which amount to \$420,000. So that the total amount by which our capital resources are increased for the year is something over \$2,500,000."

Just now, one of Creighton's most pressing needs is an adequate gymnasium and stadium which will put athletics on a firm basis and thus do untold good to the student body besides bringing the institution the recognition it deserves. If, as at Harvard, for instance, every student in the entire university were entitled to a thorough physical examination by a competent Director, and were then given an opportunity, in a thoroughly equipped gymnasium to take that particular kind of exercise which he most needs, the health of the student body would not only be conserved and the mental output enhanced, but the men who aspired to represent the institution whether in foot-ball, base-ball, tennis, hand-ball, basket-ball or on the track, would be in prime condition, and instead of "blowing up" after the contest was well on, would be enured to hardship, ready for a long drawn out encounter, and when the final whistle blew would more often come off victorious than is now possible for lack of proper training facilities.

Then hasten the day of a better appreciation of what Creighton means to Omaha and the West, of the immense opportunities for intelligent philanthropy afforded here, and may the happy hour not be long delayed which will bring with it the announcement, full of joy and hope untold for every student and alumnus of Creighton, that at last some friend has played Santa Claus and made us all his debtors by providing suitable facilities for athletics.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

There are various standards by which institutions may be measured, one of the most generally appreciated being that of dollars and cents. The average citizen may not be able to

judge of a university's standing educationally, but he can easily grasp the idea that an institution which helps to swell the local bank clearings is worth while. Perhaps he does not often reflect upon this phase of the matter, but once it is brought to his attention he will not soon forget it.

Commercial Clubs, Real Estate Exchanges, Ad Clubs, and business organizations generally are on the alert to attract new enterprises which promise to give employment even to a few people and to bring even a little additional business to the city; if they are fortunate enough to get an enterprise which brings a thousand employees and increases the city's bank clearings by a half-million dollars annually, their joy knows no bounds and all the people straightway commence to talk about the city's wonderful good fortune and its brilliant prospects.

Perhaps Omaha has not reflected upon Creighton University's importance financially. Because the various colleges are separated, people hereabouts are apt to judge of the whole institution by what they happen to know of some one department, and they thus form an estimate which is much too low. The University's combined enrollment is now nine hundred and twenty-six, all but fifteen of the students being men, and their aggregate annual expenditures in Omaha for board and lodging, clothes, laundry, amusements, books and stationery, incidentals and railroad fare is about five hundred thousand dollars. As the bulk of this money goes through the Omaha banks this accounts, in part for the fact that Omaha ranks higher in bank clearings than in population among the cities of the country.

It may be interesting to consider, in detail, what Creighton's contribution to Omaha's financial welfare means. The single item of shoes amounts to \$10,000 per year; suits and overcoats \$50,000; confections and tobacco \$10,000; laundry \$15,000; hats, caps and haberdashery \$10,000; baggage transfer \$1,500; books, stationery, instruments and apparatus \$40,000; drugs, jewelry, sporting goods, engraving,

printing, catering, taxicabs, etc., \$25,000; board and lodging \$200,000; amusements and incidentals \$25,000; railroad fare \$25,000.

When to these amounts is added the tuition of the four professional colleges, all of which is immediately disbursed in Omaha to the faculty and to Omaha merchants for equipment and supplies the total will aggregate approximately a half-million dollars not including the large expenditures made every year by the University for the construction of new buildings and the purchase of additional equipment.

How much, in addition to these various amounts, is spent each year in Omaha by friends and relatives of the students cannot be accurately estimated, but the total will doubtless run between \$15,000 and \$25,000, and it should not be forgotten that the University's graduates, who now number more than 1,000 are, in large part, located within a radius of three hundred miles of Omaha, and naturally they spend considerable sums of money here for supplies and equipment, to say nothing of the business which they bring to the city along professional as well as distinctly commercial lines.

It must be evident, therefore, that Omaha has every reason to take an interest in Creighton University, for the institution is making, and for many years has made a very substantial contribution to the city's welfare estimated merely from the financial viewpoint. When to this is added the prestige which the city enjoys because of the University's location here, and the wider diffusion of knowledge locally because of the opportunities so generously accorded by the institution, it is not asking too much to request of Omaha's citizens a lively interest in this great educational institution which is not conducted for profit, has never asked a penny from the city or its citizens, and which lives only for the good it may do and the honor it may bring to the revered name of its noble founders and their devoted wives.

UNDERGRADUATE.

A FAITHFUL GUIDE.

Paul Burke, Arts, '14.

A faithful guide.
In whom they placed their trust,
A zealous friend,
A ruler, kind and just,
Who led them ever on.

There was a promise, Heaven made,
To which the ancient Hebrews clung
Through strife and slavery. T'was paid
At last by heaven's help and rung
God's chosen children's name abroad,
For freedom was their share. God called
On Moses, giving him a rod
With which to cast his curse, and told
Him how to lead the way. He led
According as did God command
And from his path the waters fled
And springs sprung up in desert sand
To soothe his parching tongue from thirst.
In streams that were of bitter taste
The rod, with which he once had cursed
When dipped therein was honey placed
To make the waters sweet. And lo!
When Moses sent his sinless prayer
For food, God let sweet Manna flow
Like crumbs from heaven and everywhere
He signed the path which they should go
And left the Jews in Moses' care.

A faithful guide
In whom they placed their trust
A zealous friend,
A ruler kind and just
Who led them ever on.

And yet the time at last arrived
When they must part; for God had said
Since Moses sinned, he was deprived
Of sharing Canaan's land. And dead
He fell when almost at the gate.
But while his panting heart grew weak
As on the holy mount he sat
And viewed the land they were to seek
He bade the people in his care
To keep their faith in God nor fall
From innocence, but meekly bear
Their trials and implored them all
To hold God ever in their heart.
These words scarce said, he quickly saw
The Raven Reaper forward dart
His ever toiling scythe to draw.

The faithful guide
In whom they placed their trust
The zealous friend
The ruler kind and just
Who'd led them ever on.

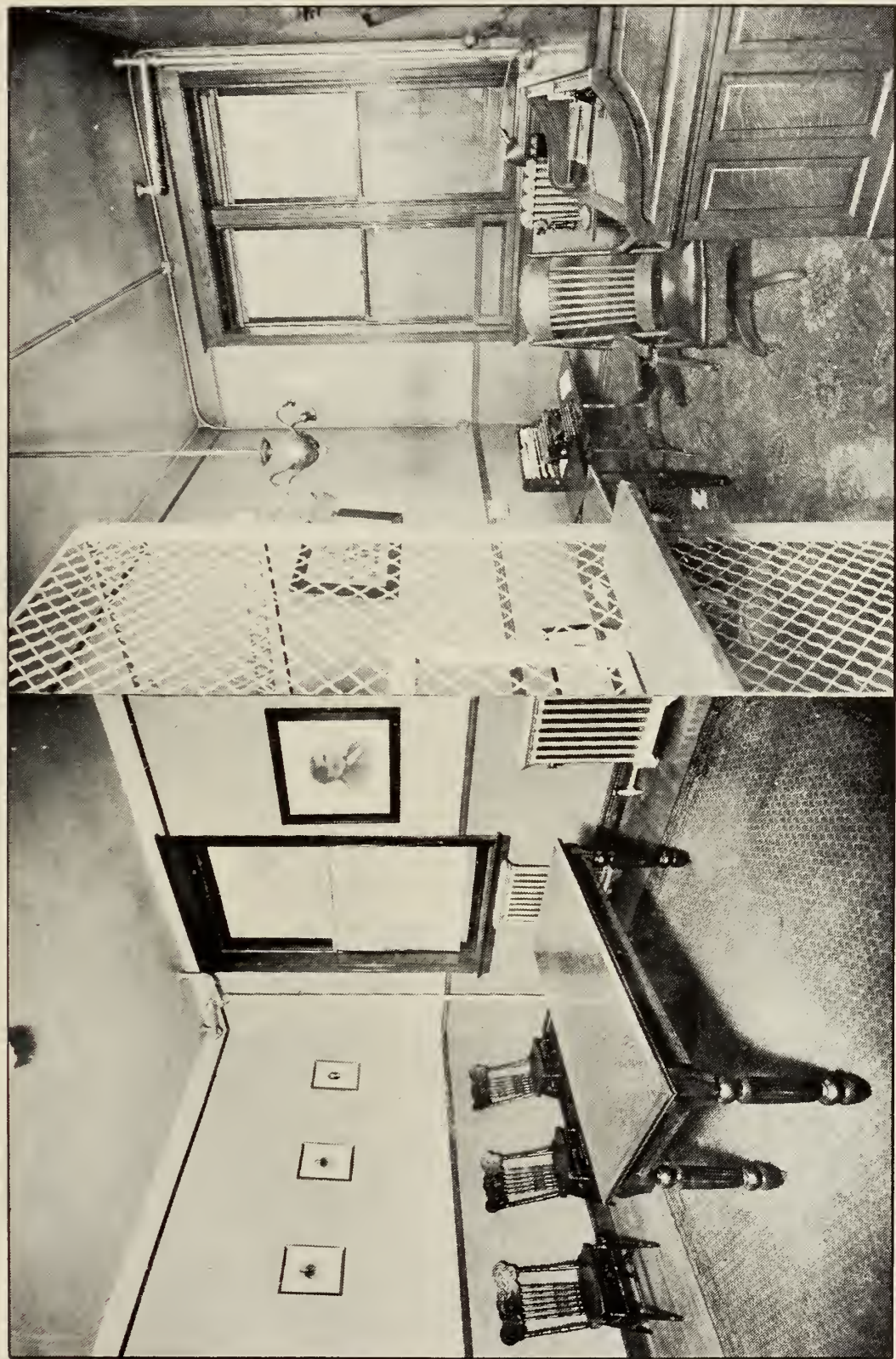
Thus we, most Reverend President,
Possessed the ignorance of youth
And must have stayed unless God sent
A guide to point the way of truth.
He might have placed a Judas there
A Pharoh or a pagan guide
A greedy man whose only care
Was self, whose only model, pride
He might have brought us into life
In heathen land or Afric's wild,
Or ancient times that teemed with strife
Or lands where heaven is defiled.

But no, He gave us faith instead
And showered His graces down like rain,
And you he gave to be our head
As if a Moses born again.

A faithful guide
In whom we place our trust
A zealous friend
A ruler kind and just
Who leads us ever on.

Before we formed our first rough thought
Of what our future was to be,
You did as Moses when he brought
The Jews from their captivity;
You led the way. And now we feel
All eager for the promised land
When time shall place the golden seal
Of manhood's state with hoary hand.
As yet we have not reached the goal
But wander and would go astray
If there were not your faithful soul
To lead us forward, day by day.
Your rule has worked like Moses' rod
To make our bitter lessons sweet;
The faithful prayers you pour to God
Bring grace, like Manna which is meat
Unto our souls; and the Faith so pure
With which you worship God above,
Reflected in each heart endures
A life long coal of burning love.
Yet as we near the promised land
The guide and flock must separate
For one will take a new command
And one advances through the gate;
But ever your advice will stand
To lead us in this new estate.

A faithful guide
In whom we placed our trust
A zealous friend
A ruler kind and just
Who leads us ever on.



Reception Room and Office of Dean's Secretary, Creighton College of Law.

NEWS NOTES.

LAW.

Mr. Charles S. Burke, '08, who is now located at Morris, Minn., visited the College on December 7th.

A recent letter from Mr. Robert E. McNally, '09, who is now located at Sheridan, Wyo., reports that both he and his associate, Mr. D. L. Gogerty, '08, are doing satisfactorily. Mr. Gogerty is Prosecuting Attorney for Sheridan county.

The recently issued bar docket for Colfax county, Nebraska, shows that Mr. Neil H. Mapes has been retained as counsel in nineteen of the forty-eight cases now pending in that county. Mr. Mapes studied at Creighton for a year after the expiration of his term of office as County Judge of Colfax county.

Mr. C. J. Horn, who was a member of the Freshman class last year has located in San Francisco, where he is engaged in the real estate business, his specialty being beach projects.

Mr. E. J. McVann '15, presided in Chicago at the annual banquet of the National Traffic League on Wednesday evening, November 15th.

The first semester examinations commenced on December 9th and will close on December 22nd, at which time the holidays begin. Classes will be resumed on Tuesday morning, January 2nd.

The last session of the Model House for the semester was held on December 6th, and a meeting was also held on November 22nd, the subjects and principal speakers of these last two meetings being as follows:

November 22nd—That a single tax should be adopted.

Conservatives — Messrs. McCaffrey, Grodzinsky, Schrempp.

Progressives—Messrs. Horan, Geiselman, J. C. Barrett.

December 6th — That judges should be subject to recall.

Conservatives — Messrs. Burke, Malm.

Progressives—Messrs. Ferguson, Delehant.

The House is an innovation this year and has proven very satisfactory, having elicited no little interest among the students and given them considerable opportunity to learn parliamentary procedure in a practical way. The debates have been spirited and have been participated in by a number of speakers from the floor in addition to the six men appointed for each evening. The sessions will be resumed on January 10, 1912.

The last session of the Trial branch of the Moot Court for the first semester was held on Friday evening, November 24th, with Honorable Edward W. Simeral presiding. A session was also held on November 17th before the same judge, the attorneys and subject matter of these two cases being as follows:

November 17th—Messrs. Griffith and Grodzinsky vs. Aldrich and O'Neil. Damages for burial alive of a child which was a victim of suspended animation.

November 24th — Messrs. Messmore and Brungardt vs. Loomis and Madden. Damages for negligently shooting defendant.

The work of the Moot Court this year has been uncommonly satisfactory due in large part to the fine spirit with which the

presiding officers and the students entered into the cases.

On November 27, 28 and 29, Professor R. A. Daly of Chicago lectured to the Seniors and Juniors on the "Use of Law Books." This was Professor Daly's second visit to Creighton, and the students having heard nothing but good reports of his work last year were very eager to listen to him. His course is uncommonly helpful and because of its practical nature appeals very strongly to men who feel the need of knowing where and how to find the law.

Preparations are being made for the second dance of the school year to be given on Wednesday evening, January 3, 1912. Encouraged by the success of their first effort, the students are looking forward to the next assembly with unusual interest.

The following students of the College of Law are members of the University Glee Club this year: Messrs. Aldrich, Malm, Loomis, Keyser, Rademacher, Rosenblum and McVeigh.

Mr. William C. Heelan '12, and Charles J. Jensen, '12, successfully passed the State Bar examination on November 21st.

The wife and son of Mr. Joseph R. Sullivan, '08, have been visiting with Mrs. Sullivan's mother in Omaha. Mr. Sullivan is located at Laramie, where he is enjoying a very satisfactory practice.

The new suite of offices is the admiration of all visitors.

Dean Martin will read a paper on "The Trained Lawyer" at the annual meeting of the Nebraska State Bar Association, which is to be held at Lincoln on December 29th.

Mr. Keith W. Edwards, who made his Freshman year at Creighton, recently passed the bar examination of New Mexico and is now practicing at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, where he also holds a position in the United States Department of the Interior. Eight of the fourteen who took the bar examination with Mr. Edwards failed to pass.

Professor J. W. Woodrough delivered an address on Patents before the Omaha Philosophical Society on November 26th.

Mr. Harry H. Putnam of the Freshman Class was seriously injured in an automobile accident on Sunday, November 26th while en route to Sparta, Nebraska, on a hunting trip. One

of the tires blew out when the car was running at a high rate of speed, causing the machine to turn turtle and hurling Mr. Putnam and the other occupant of the car a distance of forty feet.

Professor John A. Bennewitz was one of the speakers at the Knights of Columbus initiation held at Fremont on Sunday, November 12th.

Mr. James M. Lanigan, '10, who is now practicing at Greeley, Nebraska, visited the college on November 27th.

Mr. James P. Boler, '07, County Attorney of Greeley County was married recently to Miss May Curnynan at Greeley, Nebraska, where they will continue to reside.

The subjects upon which the Seniors will prepare their graduation thesis are as follows:

C. J. Aldrich—"Reformation of Contracts for Mistake."

D. J. Burke—"Domicile in Cases for Divorce."

R. T. Coffey—"The Right of a Married Woman to Bind a Future Acquired Estate."

E. E. Fearon—"The Apex Law in Mining."

A. D. Fetterman—"The Status of the National Guard."

D. C. Geiselman—"The Liability of an Undisclosed Principal."

W. L. Griffith—"The Risk of Loss in a Conditional Sale."

W. W. Hoyer—"The Reservation of the Jus Disponendi."

W. T. Loomis—"The Liability of a Corporation for Crimes."

O. P. McCaffrey—"The Corporation as a Person."

F. W. Messmore—"What Law Governs the Validity of a Contract."

J. G. McVeigh—"The Right of Striking Workmen to Combine."

Henry Monsky—"The Power of the Courts to Declare Laws Unconstitutional."

W. T. Stanoshek—"The Law of Divorce."

F. M. Ward—"Right of Stoppage in Transitu."

R. D. Shields—"Continuing Trespass."

Arthur Rosenblum—"The Rule on Installment Contracts in *Norrington vs. Wright*."

Mr. William J. Donahue, '11, who is practicing at Albion, Nebraska, visited the College on November 29th.

Chapter of the Phi Ro Sigma fraternity at the local Chapter house on November 21st, his subject being "Maternal Impressions. On November 28th Drs. Adolph Sachs and C. H. Newell addressed the Chapter on their experiences in Vienna.

Dr. August L. Heine, '07, passed the Idaho State Board examination last month. Fifty attempted the examination and only sixteen got through.

The Histological Laboratory has been furnished with a valuable Edinger Projection Drawing apparatus. Professor Foote is using it constantly in his work on comparative femurs.

Dr. V. A. Lamphier, '08, of Sutton, Nebraska, visited Omaha friends early in November.

Dr. G. E. Darrow, '07, of Butte, Nebraska, visited Omaha friends in November.

J. F. Loosbrock, '11, of Petersburg, Nebraska, was initiated into the Knights of Columbus at Fremont on November 12th.

Dr. William Delaney, '10, has formed a partnership with Dr. McKinley at Mitchell, South Dakota.

Dr. Samuel McClenaghan, Assistant Professor in Obstetrics, has been reappointed Coroner's Physician of Douglas County.

MEDICINE.

Dr. A. E. Mack, Professor of Obstetrics, addressed the Eta

Dr. J. W. Meehan, '08, now First Lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps is at present stationed at Washington. Dr. Meehan reports that he had a letter recently from Dr. Stern, who is now studying in Vienna, where he met Drs. Bushman, Fetter and Redfield of Creighton.

Professor Charles F. Crowley read a paper on The Testing of Gas and Water at the recent convention in Omaha of the Nebraska League of Municipalities.

Dr. F. J. Schleier, '04, Associate Professor in Surgery, has been appointed County Physician of Douglas County.

Dr. John E. Sears, '09, has moved to Scotia, Nebraska.

Dr. Robert R. Douglas, '11, interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, Des Moines, paid a visit to the College on November 23rd, on his way home for Thanksgiving.

Dr. R. J. Straeton, '02, is stationed at Omaha, where he has charge of the physical examination of applicants for the United States Navy.

The second meeting of the Catholic Club was held on Sunday, November 26th, seventy-six members of the organization being in attendance. After breakfasting at St. John's Hall,

the students repaired to the Arts reading room where an interesting program was rendered consisting of an address and two songs by the Director, Prof. Albert R. Wise, two songs by Mr. A. A. Hoffman of the College of Medicine, and an instrumental number by Mr. J. Arthur Baisch. Dr. B. M. Riley, Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine was to have delivered an address at the meeting but was called out of town on Saturday night and could not return in time to be present.

H. L. Akin, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis, spent the last two months in New York doing original research work.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Charles Morten, '10, of Laurel, Nebraska, visited the infirmary early in November, accompanied by his wife, who was formerly Miss Bessie Colins of Vermillion, South Dakota, the doctor's home town. Dr. Morten was married on September 6, 1911, and will live at Laurel, where he has recently erected a new home with all modern conveniences.

Dr. A. O. Mumma, '11, visited the College on November 10th,

this being his first trip to Omaha since his graduation.

Dr. E. J. Perley, '10, of Henderson, Iowa, was an interested caller at the College on November 14th, and reports that a baby girl came to gladden his home recently.

On November 10th, Dr. C. N. Ransom, '09, paid his first visit to Omaha since his graduation. He has disposed of his practice in Brock and is now located in Boelus, Nebraska.

Dr. Stephen Jelenik, '11, was another of the recent welcome visitors at the infirmary.

On Tuesday evening, November 28th, at the Grand Hotel, Council Bluffs, fifty members of the eastern district of the Nebraska Dental Society attended a banquet marking the first session of the 1911 meeting. Dean Hipple of the College of Dentistry read a paper on "Dental Caries." On Wednesday afternoon the sessions were held at the college infirmary where a number of clinics were held. Dr. G. W. Hamilton, Professor of Prosthetic and Clinical Dentistry, Crowns and Bridges, delivered a lecture on "Crown and Bridge Work."

PHARMACY.

Mr. A. V. Pease of Fairbury, Nebraska, President of the State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, lectured to the Seniors on November 17th, his subject being "The Practice of Pharmacy."

Mr. Merle McDonald of Murdock, Nebraska, who graduated last spring, was recently brought to St. Catherine's Hospital, Omaha, for treatment.

Professor John E. O'Brien was initiated into the Knights of Columbus at Fremont on November 12th. Professor Karl L. Kreizinger presided as toastmaster at the banquet which was given at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

Mr. Benjamin Armitage, '04, and bride visited the school on November 28th. Mr. Armitage is now located at Kearney.

Mr. Benjamin Anderson, '08, of Alliance, Nebraska, attended the Michigan-Nebraska game at Lincoln on November 25th, and visited Omaha the following week.

Mr. Karl Fulton of last year's Freshman class visited the school on November 4th. Mr. Fulton recently returned from Canada.

Mr. George B. Roberts is now clerking at Sherman & McConnell's store in Omaha.

Mr. Pascal, '09, and Mr. Johnson, '09, the only Creighton graduates who appeared before the last examining board, passed with satisfactory averages, both being well above 80 per cent.

The report of the educational department of the State of New York on higher education lists Creighton College of Pharmacy as the only accredited school of Pharmacy in the state.

Mr. R. R. Cain, '03, who has been ill with typhoid fever for the past eight weeks, is now able to be around again.

The following resolution was passed by the Senior class on the death of Mr. J. S. Norris' father who died in Connecticut recently.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove to his own abode the father of our fellow student, Mr. J. S. Norris, therefore be it resolved by the Class of 1912 of the Creighton College of Pharmacy, that we extend to Mr. Norris our heartfelt sympathy in his hour of bereavement and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be printed in the Om-

aha Druggist and a copy be sent to Mr. Norris.

R. E. Cole,
A. W. Michaelson,
I. Carroll Jefferis,
Ella Deerson,
J. T. Ryan.

ARTS.

At a banquet tendered the 'Varsity football team by the faculty at the Rome Hotel Tuesday evening, December 5th, John "Happy" Hopkins, the star right tackle, was elected captain of the eleven for 1912.

Letters were likewise awarded to nineteen players on the year's team, as follows: Tamisiea, Balderson, Haller, Prucha, Black, Levy, McCarthy, McNally, Miller, Hopkins, Madden, Hall, McGrane, Morgenthaler, Hanley, Taylor, Stapleton, Young and Heffernon. Of this number four will be missing from next year's squad because of graduation, as follows: McNally, Miller, Taylor and Heffernon.

Coach Henry Miller presided as toastmaster and introduced Professor Devlin, Athletic Director, who spoke a few words congratulating the team on its showing during the season in the face of great difficulties. Hopkins, the new captain, like-

wise spoke. Most of the big bunch of athletes also took a hand at expressing their views of the past season and of the generous feast set before them.

Much enthusiasm has been displayed by the various classes represented in the Basket Ball league. The following is the latest report of the standing of the teams:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Special	4	0	1.000
Second High	5	1	.833
Seniors	4	1	.800
Freshmen	2	2	.500
Juniors	1	3	.250
Fourth High	1	3	.250
First High	1	3	.250
Third High	1	6	.143

The Oratorical association has, in the past few weeks, shown a decided increase of interest on the part of the members.

A splendid literary program was given on November 3rd. Mr. Paul Harrington delivered an oration entitled "The Restriction of Immigration." Following this there was a spirited discussion on the question: "Resolved, That Vivisection Is Justifiable." Messrs, Stuart, McInery, Heafy and R. Cahill supported the affirmative, while Messrs. Hennessey, Nelson and Laporte ably upheld the negative.

The next meeting was a special session called November 9th, out of respect for the memory of a deceased member, Mr. Rene Choquette. The regular program was dispensed with, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Divine Providence has seen fit to call from our midst one of our beloved members, Mr. Rene Choquette, and

Whereas, we greatly valued his presence and deeply feel his loss, and

Whereas, we can expect to be blessed with the companionship of no member more honorable and upright in character, be it, therefore

Resolved, That we express our complete resignation to the Holy Will, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Choquette's family, and that these resolutions be entered in the minutes of this, the Creighton Oratorical association, and be it further

Resolved; That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our deceased member's family and to the Creighton Chronicle.

Recorded the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

I. BOSSETT, S. J.,
 President.
 LOUIS D. KAVANAUGH,
 Vice President.
 OMER D. SULLIVAN,
 Secretary.
 JAMES H. MACAULEY,
 Treasurer.

At the next regular meeting, November 22nd, a debate was held upon the question: "Resolved, That a Single Tax on Land Would Be Preferable to the Present System of Taxation." Argument in favor of the resolution was advanced by Messrs. Kavanaugh and P. Cahill, and against it by Messrs. Polski and H. L. Sullivan. Mr. Kavanaugh deserves special mention and won for his side a decision from the judges.

The last debate, held November 28th, was perhaps the most interesting of the year. The popular subject of "Woman Suffrage" was argued at length by Messrs. M. Ryan and E. Simmons, who supported the granting of votes to women, and Messrs. H. L. Sullivan and O. P. Sullivan, who strongly opposed the measure. After considerable deliberation the judges awarded the trophies of victory to the latter gentlemen.

Mr. J. L. Polski is at present confined at St. Joseph's hos-

pital, where he is convalescing from a painful operation upon his throat.

On December 5th and 6th the first preliminary contest in oratory was held in the students' reading room. This contest was held to decide who are to take part in the public contest for the college medal.

The High school football team closed its first season at Harlan, Iowa, on Thanksgiving day with a defeat by the Western Iowa Vocational College. This was a most successful season for the boys in spite of the fact that they lost a majority of games. The schedule was as follows:

Benson High School.....	2
Creighton High School.....	64
Nebraska Deaf Institute....	12
Creighton High School.....	0
Omaha High School, 2nd....	6
Creighton High School.....	6
Council Bluffs High School..	5
Creighton High School.....	2
Blair High School.....	8
Creighton High School.....	12
Blair High School.....	5
Creighton High School.....	0
W. I. Vocational College....	26
Creighton High School.....	6

Opponents, 74 points.
 Creighton, 90 points.

The following boys were awarded their "C. H. S.:" Williams, captain and half back; Powers, full back; Brennan, right half; Roberts, quarter; Riefenrath, center; Hannighen and Baldwin, guards; McCarthy and Madden, tackles; McQuisten and Kane, ends; Bruckner, sub end and half; Dailey, sub end; Smith, sub lineman.

The team will remain practically intact for next year, as only four of the squad will be missing. Roberts, Bruckner, Dailey and Baldwin will graduate.

In the Basket Ball league the Second Year team is doing great work, being tied, at this writing, with the strong "Special" team for first place. Even the big teams for the college classes have gone down to defeat before these "little giants."

The Regular High School team began practice after the Thanksgiving vacation. Arrangements are being made for a coach and if possible for practice either on the Y. M. C. A. or the Omaha University court. Games will be scheduled with teams from over the state.

Messrs. Kloke and McNulty, both of the Sophomore class, were obliged to leave school

during the latter part of the month on account of sickness. Kloke was right half on the High School football team until his condition demanded his withdrawal.

Full back Powers, Freshman, was called home recently owing to the serious illness of his father.

For the benefit of mid-year graduates from eighth grade courses, and all such other students as find it convenient to enroll at that time, a Freshman High School class will be started at the beginning of the second semester, January 2nd.

The following newspaper reports chronicle the last game of the season and indicate the reputation made by the team, and particularly by Miller, the quarterback:

"Displaying the greatest form it has shown this year, Creighton University finished the football season in a blaze of glory, completely overwhelming Des Moines College yesterday (November 30th) and easily winning by a score of 32 to 0. The blue and white played rings around their opponents in every department of the game and exhibited the finest kind of teamwork and individual play seen on the field this year. In only

one branch did Des Moines in any way compare with the locals, and that was in punting. The Tigers' kicks averaged almost fifty yards, and a deceptive twist of the ball made them exceedingly difficult to handle.

"After the first five minutes of play when Creighton had gauged the visitors' strength and felt sure of its own ground, the blue and white took things in a matter of fact way, playing a brilliant, determined and fast game, but appearing to realize their superiority, and accordingly showing a steady coolness throughout. Whether on straight football, end runs or by means of the forward pass, Creighton invariably tore down the field for big gains and seldom was held for downs. Coach Miller's pet trick plays worked to perfection, and ample cheers burst forth from the enthusiastic spectators whenever the varsity worked one of the neat tricks.

"The forward pass was extensively used by Creighton and with more success than ever before. One touchdown was the direct result of a pass from Miller to Madden, while in the last quarter the ball was carried from Creighton's ten-yard line to the other end of the field by two successive passes, where an-

other touchdown was added to the list.

"Des Moines College, though fighting hard at all times, was simply outclassed and found it impossible to even make a substantial gain. Not once did the Tigers make first down, and their only asset was the excellent punting and the speed with which the ends and backs went down under punts. The visitors' swift plays were broken up like china by Miller's aggressive warriors, while Creighton's line proved impenetrable to every attack of the team which tied Grinnell. Only twice were the Iowans anywhere near Creighton's goal, where they made desperate efforts to send the leather over, but found the blue and white indomitable. An attempted drop kick from the twenty-five yard line bounded raggedly along the ground through both teams and was stopped by Creighton's quarter, Miller, on the five-yard line, whence he sent it down the field by forward passes to Haller and Madden for forty yards each.

"Among the group of Creighton stars, including Miller, Levy, Madden, McCarthy, Tamisiea and Prucha, the latter undoubtedly deserves first mention. Prucha's terrific and incessant line plunges were little

less than wonderful. Every time he carried the ball he tore through the opposing line for gains of ten and fifteen yards, and in broken field running gained even more. His superb charges were simply invincible and recalled the famous Hronek of last year, one of Creighton's stellar heroes.

"Whenever Prucha had made one of his big gains, the ball was next slipped to McCarthy, who repeated the performance on the other wing. Levy, who later took McCarthy's place, was another luminary at carrying the pigskin, charging repeatedly for large advances through the bewildered Tigers. On the kickoff in the third quarter Levy returned the ball fifty yards by a brilliant dash through the entire Des Moines team.

"Maurice Miller, the Creighton pilot, shone as never before. He governed the team with careful judgment and sent the ball unmercifully towards the defendants' goal by a startling bevy of line plunges and a perplexing array of trick plays, which completely outwitted the Iowans. Whenever he carried the ball, Miller proved a most difficult man to tackle, twisting himself out from the very clasp of encir-

cling arms and many a time adding five yards to an already large gain by his elusive ability. Miller's forward passes to Madden were neat as well as spectacular, one touchdown coming directly from a pass on the thirty-yard line, while Madden carried the leather about seventy yards on subsequent throws.

"'Jap' Tamisea, the full-back, figured prominently in the trick forward passes and strategic plays from punt formation. Not one of his punts were blocked, while several were recovered by his speedy teammates.

"In the last five minutes of play Tobin went in at quarter, with the result that a final touchdown was tacked to the list.

"Creighton scored her first touchdown near the close of the initial quarter, when Prucha carried the leather over after he and McCarthy had brought it to the goal. In the second period the blue and white added another touchdown when Madden scored on a forward pass from Miller.

"Prucha, soon after the next kickoff, followed suit, romping through the Tigers for twenty yards and placing the ball behind the posts.

“In the third quarter Miller sent the ball down the field for eighty yards on two classy forward passes and another touch-down followed.

“Madden recovered a punt in the last period and raced the remaining distance to goal for the fifth score, while the last tally came just at the close of the game, when Levy squirmed through the line in one corner of the field. The line-up:

Creight'n.	Positi'n.	Des Moin's
Hanley	c	Repert
McGrane	lg	Gillette
Stapleton	rg	Laphorn
Hopkins	lt	Gondle
Taylor	rt	McRea
Haller	le	Corey
Madden	re	Nutt
Miller (c)	q	Sherwood
McCarthy	lh	Davis
Prucha	rh	Meade
Tamisiea	fb	Pease

“On Thanksgiving Day Creighton University finished a football season which though not entirely successful from the viewpoint of victories, shows the college to have a team of strong caliber.

“Some critics thought that Creighton tackled too strenuous a schedule with the four heaviest games, Morningside, South Dakota, Kansas Aggies and Marquette, in straight succession, but it has been the

policy lately of the blue and white to rather meet a worthy defeat at the hands of superior opponents and to give Omaha exhibitions of real football, than to win every game from minor institutions.

“In the first game Creighton expected an easy time with Western Union College, an unheard of school from Lemars, Iowa, but was rather astounded when they rolled up twenty-seven points against her expectations. Against Yankton the blue and white showed better form, but could do no more than tie the Dakota warriors. Omaha University proved an easy prey for Captain Young's gladiators, after which came the annual struggle with Creighton's old rival, Morningside, which the blue and white won by a close score of 8 to 5. In this game Creighton displayed a superb defense, which the Sioux City team was unable to break down, but on defense Creighton was weak.

“South Dakota, by a brilliant exhibition of football, carried off the palm of victory, 31 to 3, while the Kansas Aggies defeated Creighton 12 to 0. The last setback was received from Marquette, who totalled up forty-three points to Creighton's seventeen.

"That Creighton held St. Thomas 0 to 0 speaks well for the blue and white, as the cadets were not scored upon during the entire season. On Thanksgiving day Coach Miller's machine played the best game of the year, outclassing the fast Des Moines college eleven at every turn and finishing the session with a 32 to 0 triumph.

"It has been said by some who saw most of the games, that the team was poor in offensive play, having little or no interference for the man carrying the ball, and exhibiting a lack of team work. The cause was assigned to Coach Miller, who was spectacular in open field dashes when playing at Notre Dame, and depended little upon the aid and interferences of his teammates and who consequently expected his charges to be equally adept. Those who saw the Omaha university game, however, and the last game against Des Moines, witnessed some of the best team work seen on the local field this year.

"In the struggle with South Dakota and the other big schools, it was not so much Creighton's lack of teamwork which lost for the blue and white, as the superior strength

and ability of her opponents which brought victory to their side.

"Considering that Coach Miller had only five "letter" men upon whom to build up a team, this year's varsity eleven well deserves praise. Captain Young, Tamisiea, Hopkins, Madden and Haller were the only regulars remaining from last year, which left big holes to fill. With a large squad of capable and eager players out, though, matters developed nicely, the principal difficulty being that the players were not accustomed to each other and had to learn machine-like action.

"Ever since the days of the famous "Chuck" Brome, Creighton University's unrivaled quarterback, no man has shown up as well in the position as Maurice Miller, the season's crack pilot for the blue and white.

"Advancing from quarter in last year's scrub team, Miller developed into a player of remarkable ability, whose great work this year was the mainstay of Creighton. His capable headwork and reliable generalship did much for the blue and white, and it was only when the whole team was totally outclassed by their opponents that

Miller's direction was unable to negotiate a victory.

"The sturdy quarterback made a record this year which places him in the front rank of Creighton's pilots. Though the team was not victorious in every battle, whatever it did accomplish was due in great part to Miller. His strongest assets were his sure tackling and returning of punts.

"When tackling, Miller never exhibited a half-hearted attempt, but drove low and sure, invariably dumping the runner with a thud. Time and again it was his unfailing throw which prevented a touchdown after the runner had broken through the line. In going down under Tamisiea's long punts, Maurice was usually the first to reach the man who caught the ball, and many a time he tackled him in his tracks."

A Junior hand-ball league consisting of twelve teams has been organized and a lively tournament is in progress.

Mr. Henry Sullivan has been elected Critic of the Dramatic Society in place of the late Mr. Rene Choquette.

On Tuesday afternoon, November 15th, the students of the College of Arts celebrated Pres-

ident's Day in the college Auditorium in honor of President Magevney. The program consisted of selections by the Glee Club, a vocal solo by Paul Harrington and addresses by Edward Costello and Louis Bruckner. Mr. Paul Burke wrote a tribute in verse, which is published in this issue of the Chronicle. President Magevney gracefully thanked the students for the honor they bestowed upon him, and urged that they lose no opportunity to advance their own and the University's interests by striving to realize in their own lives the ideals which were being held before them by their professors.

The football game between Creighton and St. Thomas College of St. Paul, which was played on November 25th at Omaha was reported as follows in one of the local dailies:

"In a hotly contested battle yesterday afternoon, Creighton and St. Thomas played to a tie score. The game was evenly played throughout, with the scene of action for the most part in the center of the field. There were, however, several opportunities of scoring presented to each side, but it proved merely excitement of the moment. Creighton had the advantage in weight, but the St. Thomas

bunch overcame this in speed. They proved a fast crowd and it is this particular quality that assisted them mostly in upholding their perfect record for the season and enabled them to leave the campus with a scoreless sheet against them. Creighton had the better assortment of players and a better line. St. Thomas' back field made up of Dougherty and Coffey was perhaps superior to Creighton's but Prucha was outdone by neither of these men, and consistently followed his interference and went through for long gains. Prucha played a splendid game and was the most consistent ground gainer for his team.

"But Jap Tamisiea may be counted as the man who saved Creighton from defeat. He pulled off two pretty successive plays of the flashy order that proved the most opportune of the game. On Creighton's twenty-yard mark, Jap attempted to boot the ball. The kick was blocked by a Thomas man and bounded back two yards. Quick as a flash Jap ran back, grabbed the ball on a bound and eluding four tacklers, succeeded in advancing the ball about twenty yards.

Immediately following this, on a fake pass, Tamisiea made about twenty-five yards gain

around right end and placed the ball in safe territory. This happened near the end of the third quarter and the Creighton enthusiasts were glad when the whistle blew for a breathing spell.

The two preceding quarters were interesting, but monotonous. Each team took turns at advancing the ball, but accomplished little. Both teams frequently tried forward passes, but most of them were intercepted. Of the many tries at this play throughout the game, a very small fraction of them were successful.

Very little kicking was resorted to. In the second quarter Tamisiea tried one from the forty-yard mark, but it fell far short of its mark. In the third quarter Dougherty for St. Thomas, tried to drop a kick from the thirty-five-yard mark and it proved a worthy effort. The ball sailed low and fast and went less than half a foot under the crossbar. In this same quarter St. Thomas worked the ball from the center of the field to within fifteen yards of Creighton's goal. By a neat pass of Sterner to Doyle they gained twenty-five yards. Sterner followed with a run of fifteen yards around the end, and next came Dougherty with a gain of



Model Reception and Operating Room, Creighton College of Dentistry.

ten yards. When within the fifteen-yard zone Dougherty signaled for a kick. He toed the leather in rapid fashion, and to the spectators it was apparently good, but he missed his mark by the narrowest margin.

The fourth quarter was full of good runs and hard fighting. Creighton attempted one forward pass after another, but with the exception of a very few they were either too high, too low or intercepted by the alert St. Thomas men. Miller made the best run in this quarter, going around St. Thomas right end for forty yards.

Captain Gilman of St. Thomas retired after the first few minutes of play, owing to an old injury. He was replaced by Coffey, who proved a substitute worthy of his pads.

The game was cleanly played and hard fought and the score is indicative of the teams' relative strength. A good crowd attended the game and the day was ideal for football. Both teams expected to win and their disappointment is entirely mutual. The line-up:

Creighton.	St. Thomas.
Hanley, c	Daggett, c
Heffernan, Stapleton, r g	
.....	Hedges, l g
McGrane, l g	Anderson, r g
Taylor, r t	Carroll, l t

Hopkins, l t Meyers, r t
Madden, McNally, r e

..... Doyle, l e
Haller, Black, l e

..... Gibbs, Neilen, r e
Miller, q b Sternner, q b
Prucha, r h Dougherty, l h
Balderson, l h

..... Gilman, Coffey, r h
Tamisiea, f b Johnson, f b

'Varsity basket ball is in full swing under the direction of Coach Delfs, and arrangements are being made for games with Peru Normal, Drake and the Kansas Aggies.

On Thursday afternoon, November 23rd, an All-Star team played the 'Varsity football warriors on Creighton field, the score being 6 to 0 in favor of the 'Varsity.

On Saturday, November 11th, the 'Varsity football team went down to defeat before the Kansas Aggies at Manhattan, Kansas, the score being 12 to 0. On the following Saturday, Creighton was defeated by Marquette College at Milwaukee, the score being 44 to 17. The local team did not expect to win, as Marquette has an unusually strong squad this year, but there is some consolation in the fact that Creighton rolled up a larger score on the Milwaukee men in this encounter than any team which opposed them so far this

season. The Milwaukee papers were loud in their praise of Creighton's work. Following is the line-up:

Creighton. Marquette.

Haller, l e Brennan, l e
Morganthaler, l t Woorwarth, l t
Hopkins, l g Housley, l g
Hanley, c Westernhagen, c
Stapleton, r g ... McCusker, l g
Taylor, r t Vater, r t
Madden, r e Curtain, r e
Miller, q b Schaller, q b
Prucha, r h Waldron, r h
McCarthy, l h Suegle, l h
Tamisiea, f b Munsell, f b

On Tuesday evening, November 21st, the annual "Prom" of the senior class was held at Chamber's Academy. There were about one hundred and thirty couples in attendance, and in every respect the affair was unusually successful. The occasion was notable because of the large number of alumni and students from the other colleges who attended.

On December 27th, the Glee Club will make its first trip and will sing at St. Joseph, Missouri, where elaborate preparations have been made to suitably entertain the Club. The organization is much stronger this year than ever before and every indication points to a very successful season. Arrangements

have been made for a box at the Harvard Glee Club concert which will be given in Omaha late in the month.

SCIENCE.

Professor Rigge's article on "The Value of a Cobweb" which appeared in St. Michael's Almanac for 1912, was reprinted in the Scientific American Supplement of October 7, 1911.

Professor Rigge also wrote an article for the November issue of Popular Astronomy on "A Strange Transit." It related and explained a peculiar transit of the dome of St. Peter's by the full moon on September 8th as seen by Father Hagen from the Vatican Observatory, how the moon seemed to cling to the dome without moving at all, then apparently retreating from it, and finally passing behind it in the usual way, and how all this was brought about by the shape of the dome and the position of the moon's path in relation to it.

The Physical Department has lately purchased a few smaller instruments from Muller-Uri of Braunschweig, Germany. One is a Crooke's sphinthariscopes, a very small piece of radium hidden behind a projecting tongue

and viewed by a magnifying glass. When this is looked at in the dark, after the eye has been sufficiently rested, thousands of brilliant sparks are seen to issue from the radium. This action is kept up for centuries without noticeably diminishing the weight of the radium.

A second is a set of six phosphorescent powders handsomely mounted in glass tubes. When these are viewed in a darkened room, nothing at all is seen until after the substances have been exposed to a light, when they glow with beautiful and varied colors. They are so sensitive that an exposure of only five seconds to an arc light a block away will cause a perceptible glow, while the same exposure to sunlight will cause a brilliant illumination which, while dying out slowly, may be still perceived four hours afterwards.

Both these instruments mentioned, the College owes to the liberality of J. Harry Murphy of the class of 1910.

Besides these, there are two pieces of apparatus to illustrate the total reflection of light, two to show its interference, and one to prove the inverse lens action, in which a hollow air space, shaped like a convex lens

and placed inside a thick glass, causes the rays of light to diverge instead of to converge.

And lastly there are ten spectrum tubes of the latest pattern, and an instrument officially called Blutzirkulations-Apparat, in which disjointed drops of a colored liquid are made to follow the intricate windings of a glass tube under the action of surface tension, gravity and air pressure.

ALUMNI.

Mr. Austin Emery, Arts, '11, Principal of the Greeley High school, Greeley, Neb., attended the Nebraska State Teachers' association convention recently held in Omaha.

Mr. Edward A. Munchoff, 2115 Burt St., Omaha, died Sunday afternoon, November 26th, at 1:15, following a sickness of about three weeks. Mr. Munchoff was well known in railroad circles, having been a clerk at the Missouri Pacific Headquarters for a number of years. He was thirty-one years old and leaves a wife and three children, also a mother, sister and three brothers, all of Omaha.

Mr. Frank A. Furay, '93, at present City and County Treasurer at Omaha, has announced

his candidacy for Commissioner of Omaha at the election to be held next spring.

One of the local papers recently contained the following account of the work being done by Lieutenant Tom Lanphier:

"One of the most promising players on the West Point army football team is Tom Lanphier, an Omaha boy, and formerly on the Creighton team. Lanphier is first substitute right end in the Army eleven and is reputed as one of the cleverest men in the line-up. His 175 pounds make him a stiff proposition to meet on end runs, while on offense he shows great speed and agility. During the present season he has attracted considerable attention by his punting and he is considered a coming star in this branch of the game.

Athletics seem to run through the Lanphier family, three members of which were prominent in various sports. The oldest son starred in the Creighton backfield several seasons ago, winning reputé by his line plunging and offensive play. His younger brother, Tom, played on the Creighton second team when that aggregation de-

feated everything it encountered. The youngest athlete of the family, Basil Lamphier, is now active in every line of sport at the university. He was captain of last year's junior class track team, which won the championship of the university, and is captain of the senior football team this year, the seniors also winning the college championship. Besides playing baseball and handball, 'Bas' is one of the star forwards on the senior basketball team, which is out for the flag in the college league."

Mr. Francis M. Colfer, '05, was recently elected County Judge of Red Willow County, Nebraska, by a handsome majority.

One of the most notable incidents of the recent elections in Douglas County was the victory of Mr. Felix J. McShane, '00, who was chosen sheriff by a splendid majority, though he was the only democrat elected.

One of the local dailies recently contained a very satisfactory report of the Harle-Haas Drug Company of Council Bluffs, of which Mr. T. J. Leary, '97, is Secretary.